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AUNG, SAN M				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/583,390

Applicant(s)

SCHORN ET AL.

Examiner

SAN AUNG

Art Unit

3657

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 November 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-944)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This communication is a Second Office Action Final rejection on the merits.
Claims 1-43, as originally filed, are currently pending and have been considered below.

Response to Amendment

The amendment filed November 29, 2010 has been entered. Claims 1, 12, and 26 have been amended. Therefore, claims 1-43 are now pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. **Claims 1-4, 8, 11-14, 20-21, and 26 are** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bieker D. et al. (DE-3530598).

As per claim 1, Bieker discloses Automotive Disc Brake Caliper has Mounting at End Movable for limited Amount on Bracket comprising:

a brake pad (11, Figures 1-4) for a disc brake that can be associated with a caliper (Figures 1-4) with thrust means for clamping said brake pad with friction against a braking band of a brake disc (Figure 1-4), wherein the brake pad comprises:

a plate (12) with a central portion provided with a layer of friction material (12, Figure 1), said central portion having an upper edge (Attached figure) and an opposed lower edge (Attached figure) and also two lateral edges (Attached figure);

two support appendages (26) which extend from said lateral edges of the central portion (Figure 1), each of said support appendages bounding an eye (27) capable of receiving a pin of the caliper (Figure 1),

wherein said upper edge and lower edge extend substantially along circumferences of a circle imparting an arcuate shape to the central portion so that said upper edge is substantially convex and said lower edge is substantially concave (Attached figure and figure 1), and said support appendages are disposed substantially at the height of said lower edge of said brake pad (Attached figure and figure 1).

As per claim 2, Bieker discloses said central portion forms together with the support appendages an Omega "Ω"-shaped structure (Figure 1).

As per claim 3, Bieker discloses the lateral edges are substantially rectilinear, parallel and perpendicular to a direction tangential to said upper edge at a point halfway between said lateral edges (Attached figure and figure 1).

As per claim 4, Bieker discloses the support appendages (26) extend substantially perpendicularly to the lateral edges (Attached figure and figure 1).

As per claim 8, Biker discloses the eyes (27) are disposed substantially on a tangent to the lower edge at a point halfway between the lateral edges (Attached figure and figure 1).

As per claim 11, Bieker discloses said brake pad having a symmetrical shape (Figure 1).

As per claim 12, Bieker discloses a caliper for a disc brake comprising thrust means for clamping at least two brake pads (Figures 2 and 4) with friction against a

braking band of a brake disc, wherein said caliper comprises at least two seats (Figures 2 and 4) receiving said brake pads, each of said seats comprising:

a central space bounded by a connecting member (9, Figures 2 and 4) which connects the two lateral walls of the caliper and a lower edge of the lateral wall opposed to the aforesaid connecting member, and also, laterally, by two containment walls (Figures 2 and 4);

two outer spaces (15) which extend laterally from the central space, there being arranged in each of said outer spaces a pin (25) capable of engaging a respective eye of said brake pad (Figures 1-4),

wherein both the connecting member and the lower edge extend along circumferences of a circle, imparting an arcuate shape to the central space so that an upper edge of said connecting member is substantially convex and said lower edge is substantially concave (Attached figure and figure 1), and said outer spaces are disposed substantially at the height of said lower edge of the caliper (Attached figure and figure 1).

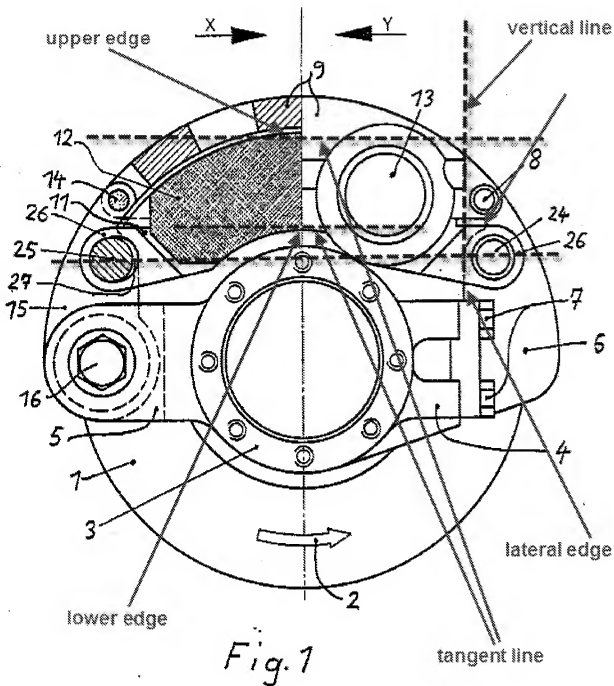
As per claim 13, Bieker discloses said seat formed by the arcuate central space together with the outer spaces has a substantially "Ω" shape (Figure 1).

As per claim 14, Bieker discloses the seats at the lower edge are open towards the outside of the caliper and devoid of opposing or bearing surfaces which may prevent displacement of the brake pad (Figure 1).

As per claim 20, Bieker discloses said pins are obtained separately from the caliper and then connected thereto (Bieker discloses pin is bolt 24, Paragraph 3 of specification).

As per claim 21, Bieker discloses the longitudinal axes of the two pins of each seat lie approximately in a plane tangent to the lower edge of the respective lateral wall at a point halfway between the two containment walls (Attached figure and figure 1).

Claim 26, recite the genus of the same limitation of **claims 1 and 12** and are therefore rejected under same rationale.



Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 5-6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bieker D. et al. (DE-3530598) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of T. M. Nolan (US Patent 3,500,967).

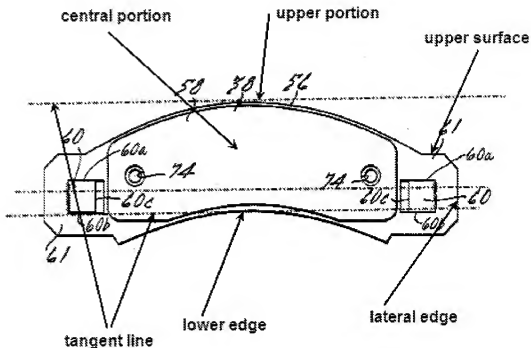
As per claim 5, Bieker discloses each of the support appendages comprises all upper surface facing in the same direction as the upper edge (Attached figure and figure 1).

However, Bieker fails to explicitly disclose that these supporting appendages are capable of constituting a bearing surface for a brake pad spring element.

Nolan discloses Disc Brake Shoe Retention Means comprising each shoe appendage (61) are capable of constituting a bearing surface for a brake pad spring element (70, Figures 1 and 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the brake pad of the Bieker to make the supporting appendages are capable of constituting a bearing surface for a brake pad spring element as taught by Nolan in order to provide inexpensive and possesses a high degree of strength, reliability and structural simplicity.

As per claim 6, Bieker discloses said upper surfaces are substantially flat and parallel to the direction tangential to the upper edge at a point halfway between the lateral edges (Attached figure and figure 1).



3. **Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bieker D. et al. (DE-3530598) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Melinat (US Patent 4,373,615).

As per claim 7, Bieker discloses said eyes (27) are circular shape (Figure 1), but silent about rectangular shape with the corner rounded or chamfered.

Melinat discloses Laminated Disc Brake Pad Assembly comprising;
brake pad with a substantially rectangular shape with the corners rounded or chamfered (40, 42, Column 2, Lines 52-56, Figure 2).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the brake pad of the Bieker to make the pad retaining holes which is substantially rectangular shape with the corner rounded or chamfered as taught by Melinat in order to provide easy to install the brake pad to the caliper and

eliminates a possible noise path from the friction lining through the first metal shoe and the pins into the caliper.

4. **Claims 9 and 10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bieker D. et al. (DE-3530598) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Moriya (US Patent 4,245,723).

As per claim 9, Bieker discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose from each of the lateral edges there extends near the upper edge protuberance which forms a prolongation of the upper edge outside the central portion, said protuberances comprising a bearing surface which constitutes an opposing surface for a brake pad spring element.

Moriya discloses Disc Brake Apparatus for a Motor Vehicle comprising;
the brake comprising each of the lateral edges there extends near the upper edge (23) protuberance (24) which forms a prolongation of the upper edge outside the central portion, said protuberances comprising a bearing surface (Figure 2) which constitutes an opposing surface for a brake pad spring element (30, Figure 2).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the brake pad of the Bieker to make the lateral edges there extends near the upper edge protuberance which forms a prolongation of the upper edge outside the central portion, said protuberances comprising a bearing surface which constitutes an opposing surface for a brake pad spring element as taught by Moriya in order to provide an additional force to press the brake pad assembly in a rotating direction of the disc.

As per claim 10, Bieker discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that said bearing surfaces are inclined with respect to the tangents and to the upper edge and lower edge of the central portion, so as to allow the brake pad spring elements abutting on them to exert a resilient thrust towards the central portion.

Moriya discloses said bearing (40) surfaces are inclined with respect to the tangents and to the upper edge and lower edge of the central portion, so as to allow the brake pad spring elements abutting on them to exert a resilient thrust towards the central portion.(Figure 2).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the brake pad of the Bieker to make the bearing surface in which the surface are inclined with respect to the tangents and to the upper edge and lower edge of the central portion, so as to allow the brake pad spring elements abutting on them to exert a resilient thrust towards the central portion as taught by Moriya in order to provide an additional force to press the brake pad assembly in a rotating direction of the disc.

5. **Claims 15-19, 22-25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bieker D. et al. (DE-3530598) as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of Fujimori et al. (US Patent 4,214,649).

As per claim 15, Bieker discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose said containment walls constitutes a seat for a brake pad spring element and has an upper surface facing radially outwards with

respect to the axis of rotation of the brake disc and inclined towards the inside of the central space.

Fujimori discloses Antirattle Spring for a Disc Brake of Vehicle comprising;
said containment walls constitutes a seat for a brake pad spring element and has an upper surface facing radially outwards with respect to the axis of rotation of the brake disc (Figures 1 and 3) but fails disclose that the upper surface inclined towards the inside of the central space.

Biker as modified by Fujimori discloses the claimed invention except for the upper surface inclined toward the inside of the central space. It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to the upper surface inclined toward the inside of the central space, since it has been held that where the general condition of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable range involves only routine skill in the art. In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233.

As per claim 16, Biker discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose the upper surfaces are substantially flat and lie in planes which intersect the lower edge at a point halfway between the two containment walls.

Fujimori discloses the upper surfaces (11) are substantially flat and lie in planes which intersect the lower edge (Attached figure) at a point halfway between the two containment Walls (Attached figure and figure 1).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the brake pad of the Bieker to make the upper surfaces

are substantially flat and lie in planes which intersect the lower edge at a point halfway between the two containment walls as taught by Fujimori in order to provide in design for bearing against an indefinite number of cycles of deformation caused by the reciprocation of the pad assembly.

As per claim 17, Bieker discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose each of said containment walls has a lower surface disposed on the side of the containment walls opposed to the upper surfaces and facing in the same direction as the lower edge of the lateral wall.

Fujimori discloses each of said containment walls (11) has a lower surface disposed on the side of the containment walls opposed to the upper surfaces (Attached figure) and facing in the same direction as the lower edge of the lateral wall (Attached figure and figures 1 and 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the brake pad of the Bieker to make the containment walls has a lower surface disposed on the side of the containment walls opposed to the upper surfaces and facing in the same direction as the lower edge of the lateral wall as taught by Fujimori in order to provide in design for bearing against an indefinite number of cycles of deformation caused by the reciprocation of the pad assembly.

As per claim 18, Bieker discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose the lower surfaces are substantially flat and extend in a direction parallel to the directions tangential to the connecting member and to the lower edge at a point halfway between the containment walls.

Fujimori discloses the lower surfaces (Attached figure) are substantially flat and extend in a direction parallel to the directions tangential to the connecting member and to the lower edge at a point halfway between the containment walls (Attached figure and figure 1 and 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the brake pad of the Bieker to make the lower surfaces are substantially flat and extend in a direction parallel to the directions tangential to the connecting member and to the lower edge at a point halfway between the containment walls as taught by Fujimori in order to provide in design for bearing against an indefinite number of cycles of deformation caused by the reciprocation of the pad assembly.

As per claim 19, Bieker discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose said lower surfaces of the containment walls bound at the top said outer spaces containing the pins.

Fujimori discloses said lower surfaces (Attached figure) of the containment walls (11) bound at the top said outer spaces containing the pins (13C, Figures 1 and 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the brake pad of the Bieker to make the said lower surfaces of the containment walls bound at the top said outer spaces containing the pins as taught by Fujimori in order to provide in design for bearing against an indefinite number of cycles of deformation caused by the reciprocation of the pad assembly.

As per claim 22, Bieker discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose from said upper surfaces of the containment

walls a stop tooth protrudes which are capable of engaging a suitable recess of the brake pad spring element to secure the latter on the containment wall.

Fujimori discloses from said upper surfaces (Attached figure) of the containment walls (11) a stop tooth (12) protrudes which are capable of engaging a suitable recess of the brake pad spring element to secure the latter on the containment wall (Attached figure and figures 1 and 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the brake pad assembly of the Bieker to make the upper surfaces of the containment walls a stop tooth protrudes which are capable of engaging a suitable recess of the brake pad spring element to secure the latter on the containment wall as taught by Fujimori in order to provide in design for bearing against an indefinite number of cycles of deformation caused by the reciprocation of the pad assembly.

As per claim 23, Bieker discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose said stop tooth is spaced from the surface of the seat so as to delimit between the latter and the stop tooth a passage for the brake pad spring element.

Fujimori discloses said stop tooth (12) is spaced from the surface of the seat (11a) so as to delimit between the latter and the stop tooth (12) a passage for the brake pad spring element (Attached figure and figures 1 and 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the brake pad assembly of the Bieker to make the stop

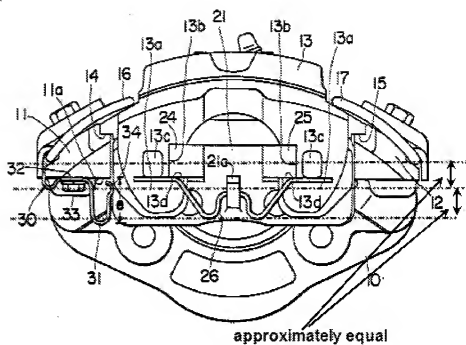
tooth is spaced from the surface of the seat so as to delimit between the latter and the stop tooth a passage for the brake pad spring element as taught by Fujimori in order to provide in design for bearing against an indefinite number of cycles of deformation caused by the reciprocation of the pad assembly.

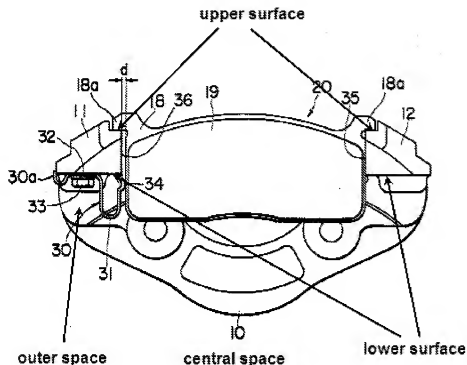
As per claim 24, Bieker discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose each of the lower surfaces of the containment walls has a recess capable of receiving a protuberance of said brake pad spring element.

Fujimori discloses each of the lower surfaces (Attached figure) of the containment walls has a recess capable of receiving a protuberance of said brake pad spring element (Fujimori showed in figures 1-3, the spring element (30) is attached to the lower surface with screw 33, inherently conclude that lower surface of the containment walls has a recess to receive the bolt 33).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker to make the lower surfaces of the containment walls has a recess capable of receiving a protuberance of said brake pad spring element as taught by Fujimori in order to provide in design for bearing against an indefinite number of cycles of deformation caused by the reciprocation of the pad assembly.

As per claim 25, Bieker discloses said caliper is a fixed caliper (Figures 1-4).





6. **Claims 27-43** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bieker D. et al. (DE-3530598) as applied to claim 26 above, and further in view of Moriya (US Patent 4,245,723), Fujimori et al. (US Patent 4,214,649), Melinat (US Patent 4,373,615), and Souma (US Patent 4,181,200).

As per claim 27, Bieker discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose the chamfering radius of the eyes is less than the radius of the cylindrical pins so that the mutual bearing between the pin and the chamfered corner of the eye occurs at two points of contact.

Melinat discloses Laminated Disc Brake Pad Assembly comprising;

the chamfering radius of the eyes (40, 42) is less than the radius of the cylindrical pins so that the mutual bearing between the pin (Figure 2) and the chamfered corner of the eye occurs at two points of contact (Figure 2).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker to include the chamfering radius of the eyes is less than the radius of the cylindrical pins so that the mutual bearing between the pin and the chamfered corner of the eye occurs at two points of contact as taught by Melinat in order to provide an additional force to press the brake pad assembly in a rotating direction of the disc.

As per claim 28, Bieker discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose the material of the plate of the brake pad is suitable for undergoing plastic deformation within certain limits, such as to adapt the shape of the eye in the region of contact with the pin of the caliper exactly to the shape of the pill.

Melinat discloses the material of the plate of the brake pad is suitable for undergoing plastic deformation within certain limits, such as to adapt the shape of the eye in the region of contact with the pin of the caliper exactly to the shape of the pill (Figure 2).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker to include the material of the plate of the brake pad is suitable for undergoing plastic deformation within certain limits, such as to adapt the shape of the eye in the region of contact with

the pin of the caliper exactly to the shape of the pill as taught by Melinat in order to provide an additional force to press the brake pad assembly in a rotating direction of the disc.

As per claim 29, Bieker as modified by Melinat discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose equipped with one or more brake pad spring elements, wherein each of said spring elements comprises, an elongate plate of resilient material, which plate is bent so as to form a "C"-shaped base, preferably rectangular or trapezoidal, or alternatively arcuate, said base being capable of tightening resiliently about said containment wall of the caliper.

Fujimori discloses equipped with one or more brake pad spring elements, wherein each of said spring elements comprises, an elongate plate of resilient material, which plate is bent so as to form a "C"-shaped base, preferably rectangular or trapezoidal, or alternatively arcuate, said base being capable of tightening resiliently about said containment wall of the caliper (Figures 1 and 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat to include the one or more brake pad spring elements, wherein each of said spring elements comprises, an elongate plate of resilient material, which plate is bent so as to form a "C"-shaped base, preferably rectangular or trapezoidal, or alternatively arcuate, said base being capable of tightening resiliently about said containment wall of the caliper as taught by Fujimori in order to provide in design for bearing against an

indefinite number of cycles of deformation caused by the reciprocation of the pad assembly.

As per claim 30, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that the base of the brake pad spring element is in the shape of a trapezium open along the major base and shaped so as to be substantially complementary to the shape of the containment wall.

Souma discloses Anti-Rattle and Positioning Member for Disc Brake comprising; the base (15) of the brake pad spring element is in the shape of a trapezium open along the major base (Figure 3) and shaped so as to be substantially complementary to the shape of the containment wall (Figure 1).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori to include the brake pad spring element is in the shape of a trapezium open along the major base and shaped so as to be substantially complementary to the shape of the containment wall as taught by Souma in order to provide a disc brake, where in a pad can be properly position in relation to a pad retaining member or stationary member.

As per claim 31, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that upper section of said base has a recess capable of receiving a tooth formed on the containment wall of the caliper.

Souma discloses upper section of said base has a recess (15a, 15b) capable of receiving a tooth formed on the containment wall of the caliper.

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori to make the upper section of said base has a recess capable of receiving a tooth formed on the containment wall of the caliper as taught by Souma in order to provide a disc brake, where in a pad can be properly position in relation to a pad retaining member or stationary member.

As per claim 32, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that said recess is formed by a notch transverse to the length of the plate which involves only a part of the width of the plate so that a bridge remains which ensures the structural continuity of the spring element in the region of the recess.

Souma discloses said recess (15a, 15b) is formed by a notch transverse to the length of the plate (Figure 3) which involves only a part of the width of the plate so that a bridge (15c) remains which ensures the structural continuity of the spring element in the region of the recess (Figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori to make the recess is formed by a notch transverse to the length of the plate which involves only a part of the width of the plate so that a bridge remains which ensures the structural continuity of the spring element in the region of the recess

as taught by Souma in order to provide a disc brake, where in a pad can be properly position in relation to a pad retaining member or stationary member.

As per claim 33, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that the two opposed sides of the recess two limbs are formed which are bent back so as to constitute opposing walls capable of bearing from two opposed sides against said tooth of the caliper, while the bridge can be positioned in a space between the tooth and the lateral wall of the caliper.

Souma discloses the two opposed sides of the recess (15a, 15b) two limbs are formed which are bent back so as to constitute opposing walls (Figure 3) capable of bearing from two opposed sides against said tooth of the caliper, while the bridge can be positioned in a space between the tooth and the lateral wall of the caliper (Figures 1 and 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori to make the two opposed sides of the recess two limbs are formed which are bent back so as to constitute opposing walls capable of bearing from two opposed sides against said tooth of the caliper, while the bridge can be positioned in a space between the tooth and the lateral wall of the caliper as taught by Souma in order to provide a disc brake, where in a pad can be properly position in relation to a pad retaining member or stationary member.

As per claim 34, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that a lower section of said base has a protuberance capable of engaging a recess provided in the containment wall of the caliper.

Souma discloses a lower section of said base (Figure 3) has a protuberance (15b) capable of engaging a recess provided in the containment wall of the caliper (Figures 1 and 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori to make the lower section of said base has a protuberance capable of engaging a recess provided in the containment wall of the caliper as taught by Souma in order to provide a disc brake, where in a pad can be properly position in relation to a pad retaining member or stationary member.

As per claim 35, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that the protuberance of the spring element has been obtained by means of local deformation of the plate, for example by means of punching or shearing and bending.

Souma discloses the protuberance of the spring element has been obtained by means of local deformation of the plate (Figure 3), for example by means of punching or shearing and bending (Figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by

Melinat and Fujimori to make the protuberance of the spring element has been obtained by means of local deformation of the plate, for example by means of punching or shearing and bending as taught by Souma in order to provide a disc brake, where in a pad can be properly position in relation to a pad retaining member or stationary member.

As per claim 36, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that the protuberance is formed by a limb of the spring element bent back towards the inside of the base.

Souma discloses the protuberance is formed by a limb of the spring element bent back towards the inside of the base (Figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori to make the a limb of the spring element bent back towards the inside of the base as taught by Souma in order to provide a disc brake, where in a pad can be properly position in relation to a pad retaining member or stationary member.

As per claim 37, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that from the upper side and lower side of the base of the spring element 3 there extend respective pressure sections, upper and lower, capable of biasing the brake pad resiliently so as to hold it in its position in the seat.

Souma discloses from the upper side and lower side of the base of the spring element (15) there extend respective pressure sections, upper and lower (Figure 3), capable of biasing the brake pad resiliently so as to hold it in its position in the seat (Figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori to make the upper side and lower side of the base of the spring element 3 there extend respective pressure sections, upper and lower, capable of biasing the brake pad resiliently so as to hold it in its position in the seat as taught by Souma in order to provide a disc brake, where in a pad can be properly position in relation to a pad retaining member or stationary member.

As per claim 38, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that the tipper pressure section and lower pressure section are bent back with respect to the adjacent upper side and lower side of the base and extend in a direction substantially opposed to these latter.

Souma discloses the tipper pressure section (15e) and lower pressure section (15d) are bent back with respect to the adjacent upper side and lower side of the base and extend in a direction substantially opposed to these latter (Figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori to make the tipper pressure section and lower pressure section are

bent back with respect to the adjacent upper side and lower side of the base and extend in a direction substantially opposed to these latter as taught by Souma in order to provide a disc brake, where in a pad can be properly position in relation to a pad retaining member or stationary member.

As per claim 39, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that

Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that the upper pressure section and lower pressure section are oriented towards the closed side of the base.

Souma discloses the upper pressure section (15e) and lower pressure section (15d) are oriented towards the closed side of the base (Figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori to make the upper pressure section and lower pressure section are oriented towards the closed side of the base as taught by Souma in order to provide a disc brake, where in a pad can be properly position in relation to a pad retaining member or stationary member.

As per claim 40, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that each pressure section of the spring element forms together with the adjacent lateral section of the base a resilient arc, the elastic deformation of which is capable of forming, with the spring element mounted, a resilient bias acting on the brake pad.

Souma discloses each pressure section of the spring element (15e, 15d) forms together with the adjacent lateral section (15c) of the base a resilient arc (Figure 3), the elastic deformation of which is capable of forming, with the spring element mounted, a resilient bias acting on the brake pad (Figures 1 and 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori to make the each pressure section of the spring element forms together with the adjacent lateral section of the base a resilient arc, the elastic deformation of which is capable of forming, with the spring element mounted, a resilient bias acting on the brake pad as taught by Souma in order to provide a disc brake, where in a pad can be properly position in relation to a pad retaining member or stationary member.

As per claim 41, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that the brake pad spring element has an overall shape similar to the letter "ζ" (lower case Greek letter zeta) or to its mirror image.

Souma discloses the brake pad spring element has an overall shape similar to the letter "ζ" (lower case Greek letter zeta) or to its mirror image (Figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori to make the brake pad spring element has an overall shape similar to the letter "ζ" (lower case Greek letter zeta) or to its mirror image as taught by Souma

in order to provide a disc brake, where in a pad can be properly position in relation to a pad retaining member or stationary member.

As per claim 42, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that the brake pad spring element has an overall shape similar to the letter "Σ" (upper case Greek letter Sigma) or to its mirror image.

Souma discloses the brake pad spring element has an overall shape similar to the letter "Σ" (upper case Greek letter Sigma) or to its mirror image (Figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori to make the brake pad spring element has an overall shape similar to the letter "Σ" (upper case Greek letter Sigma) or to its mirror image as taught by Souma in order to provide a disc brake, where in a pad can be properly position in relation to a pad retaining member or stationary member.

As per claim 43, Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori discloses all the structural elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose that each seat of the caliper has associated with it two brake pad spring elements which have a structure and shape which is chiral, that is to say, mirror-image but not superimposable.

Moriya discloses each seat of the caliper has associated with it two brake pad spring elements (30) which have a structure and shape which is chiral, that is to say, mirror-image but not superimposable (Figures 1 and 2).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the disc brake assembly of the Bieker as modified by Melinat and Fujimori to make the each seat of the caliper has associated with it two brake pad spring elements which have a structure and shape which is chiral, that is to say, mirror-image but not superimposable as taught by Moriya in order to provide an additional force to press the brake pad assembly in a rotation of the disc.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 12, 26 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SAN AUNG whose telephone number is (571)270-5792. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-to- Fri 7:30 am- to 5:00 pm..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Siconolfi can be reached on 571-272-7124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Examiner, Art Unit 3657

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